THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

V. XXIV. FRIDAY, December 22, 1809. No. 1212.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

DOCUMENTS,

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.

Continued from our last.)

1. Smith to Mr. Jackson.

Department of State, *Oct.* 19th, 1809.

Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th instant.

Before I proceed to the more material topics which it embraces, it is proper that I should take some notice of your construction, which has unhappily converted an intimation of the expediency of conducting in a written form, our further discussions, on this particular occasion, into a general prohibition of all verbal communications whatever, and into an unprecedented violation of the most essential rights of a public minister, requiring a formal protest and a resort to the commands of your sovereign.

A recurrence to that intimation cannot fail to show that its sole object was to avoid in the *further* discussions of a case of unusual delicacy and importance, the misconceptions well known to be incident to oral proceedings, and of which the diplomatic intercourse between the two governments had furnished so many and such serious proofs; nay, of which your letter itself is an additional illustration. That a change in diplomatic discussions from an oral to a written form is not without precedent. I cannot refer to one which will be more satisfactory to you, than the intimation recently given by Mr. Canning, in the case of the proposal by Mr. Pinckney on the subject of the Orders in Council and the Embargo, that the discussions which had been previously verbal, must thenceforth take a written form. And with this view I take the liberty of recalling your attention to the subjoined extracts [See A. & B.] of letters that passed on that occasion.

On the present, as on that occasion, the change from verbal to written communications was requested after two conferences and when the subject appeared to one of the parties to have, by those verbal discussions, been brought to a point, which required a precise understanding of the views and propositions of the other.

You will, sir, hence perceive, that in maintaining the right, which every government has as to the rules of intercourse with foreign functionaries near it, no encroachment has been made or intended on any right, or customary previledge belonging to you in that character, nor any thing done to impede the proper and usual course of negociation.

You have been sufficiently apprised, by my letter of the 9th, of the light in which the president views the arrangement lately made by your predecessor with this government, and of the grounds on which he has expected a formal and satisfactory explanation of the reasons for the refusal of his Britannic majesty to carry it into effect. He persits in that expectation, and in the opinion, that there has been given no explanation that is adequate, either as to the matter, or as to the mode.

When one government has been solemnly pledged to another in a mutual engagement by its acknowledged and competent agent, and refuses to fulfil the pledge, it is perfectly clear, that it owes it, both to itself and the other party, to accompany its refusal with a formal and frank disclosure of sufficient reasons for a step, which, without such reasons, must deeply injure its own character, as well as the rights of the party confiding in its own good faith.

"To refuse with honour, (says a high authority on public law) to ratify what has been concluded on by virtue of a full power, it is necessary that the government should have *strong and solid reasons*, and that he show in particular that his minister has violated his instructions."

Although it is particularly incumbent on the sovereign in such case to shew that his instructions have been violated, yet it is not a mere violation of them on immaterial points that will be sufficient. It is indispensibly requisite, moreover, that the reasons be *strong and solid*, that they manifestly outweighed not only the general obligation to abide by what has been so done, but also the disappointment and injury accruing to the other party. And it is worthy of notice that the case under discussion is a higher charac terand appeals with greater solemnity, to the honor and justice of the refusing party, than the case stated in Vattel, inasmuch as the transaction, now disavowed, was not a treaty or convention to be ratified by both parties previous to an execution by either. It had, according to the terms of it (and this peculiarity appears to have been contemplated by our government) been actually and immediately carried into execution on the part of the U. States. The refusal of his Britannic Majesty is, therefore not simply to ratify what had been ratified by the other party, but to carry into effect on his part an arrangement which had been carried into full effect with good faith on the part of the U. States. Nay, the case is strengthened by the further peculiarity that some of the circumstances attending the execution of the arrangement on the part of the U. S. render it unsusceptible of a full equivalent for the refusal to execute it on the other side.

It has not escaped observation, that the obligation of your government to tender explanations on this occasion, is admitted by your attempt to show that it has been sufficiently done in conversation between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinckney, and by the instructions given to Mr. Erskine to communicate such explanations.

With every disposition to view in the most favorable light whatever may affect the relations between the two countries, it is impossible to mistake the conversations of those ministers for a discharge of such a debt to the good faith and reasonable expectations of the United States.—Besides that they were mere conversations in a case requiring the precision and respect of a formal communication, it is certain that it was neither understood by Mr. Pinckney, nor intended by Canning, that those conversations were so to be regarded. Mr. Pinckney is explicit on this point. And Mr. Canning himself, after declining to recapitulate in writing what he had verbally remarked, signified to Mr. Pinckney in a letter dated May 27th, that his observations on the subject would be more properly made through the successor of Mr. Erskine, who was about to proceed to the U. States.

With respect to the instructions on this point, given to Mr. Erskine, it might be sufficient to remark that they were never carried into execution; but it may be asked, whether it was a mark of friendly respect for the United States to employ for such a purpose, a minister from whom his government had thought proper publicly to withdraw its confidence, and to the peculiar delicacy and embarrassment of whose situation you have yourself referred, as accounting for his not having executed the task imposed upon him.

I must here repeat, what was suggested in my former letter, that the successor of Mr. Erskine is the proper functionary for a proper explanation. Nor can I perceive the force of your remark, that the delay incident to your arrival in the United States rendered it more consistent with the friendly sentiments of his majesty to prefer the other channels for communicating the motives for his disavowal. To your own reconsideration I appeal, whether the course most consonant to these friendly sentiments was not the obvious one of employing the new organ, guarding at the same time against any misconstruction of the delay, by apprising the American government, through its minister, of the cause of it. The supposition that the delay incident to your mission gave rise to the conversation of Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinckney, is not reconcileable to the correspondence of the latter, which contains no such indication. On the contrary, it distinctly shows that he was apprized of the intention to replace Mr. Erskine by a successor, whom he regarded as the proper channel for the explanatory communications, that he understood Mr. Canning to be under the same impression, and that he learned from yourself, not more than two days after his conversations with Mr. Canning, that you were to sail for the U. States within three weeks.

Although it may not have been your intention to have given to this subject a posture which it would not have naturally assumed, yet such has been the tendency of some of your remarks, and particularly of the conclusion you have drawn from the circumstances, 1st. That no trace of complaint from this government against the disavowal appears in the records of the British mission—or was distinctly announced by me in our conferences, and 2d, that from the official correspondence of Mr. Erskine with his government, it appears that although he did not communicate in extenso his original instructions, he submitted to me the three conditions therein specified, and received my observations on each.

If there be no trace of complaint against the disavowal in the archives of the mission, it is because this government could not have entered such complaint before the reasons for the disavowal had been explained, and especially as the explanations were justly and confidently expected through the new functionary. And as to the supposed reserve on my part on this subject in our several conferences, I did imagine, that my repeated intimations to you of the necessity of satisfactory explanations, as to the disavowal, were sufficient indications of the dissatisfaction of this government with respect to the disavowal itself.

The stress you have laid on what you have been pleased to state as the substitution of the terms finally agreed on, for the terms first proposed, has excited no small degree of surprise. Certain it is, that your predecessor did present for my consideration the three conditions which now appear in the printed document; that he was disposed to urge them more than the nature of two of them (both palpably inadmissible, and one more than merely inadmissible) could permit, and that on finding his first proposals unsuccessful, the more reasonable terms, comprised in the arrangement respecting the orders in council, were adopted. And what, sir, is there in this to countenance the conclusion you have drawn in favor of the right of his Britannic majesty to disavow the proceeding? Is any thing more common in public negociations than to begin with a higher demand, and, that failing, to descend to a lower? To have if not two sets of instructions, two, or more than two grades of propositions in the same set of instructions, to begin with what is the most desirable, and to end with what is found to be admissible in case the more desirable should not be attainable. This must be obvious to every understanding, and it is confirmed by universal experience.

What were the real and entire instructions given to your predecessor is a question essentially between him and his government. That he had, or at least that he believed he had, sufficient authority to conclude the arrangement, his formal assurances, during our discussions were such as to leave no room for doubt. His subsequent letter of the 15th of June, renewing his assurances to me, "that the terms of the agreement so happily concluded by the recent negociation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty," is an evident indication of what his impressions have been ever since the disavowal, I must take the liberty of referring you to the annexed extracts (See C.) from his official letters of the 31st of July and of the 14th of August.

The declaration "that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January is the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it relates," is now for the first time made to this government, and I need hardly add, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it, and which were at first presented by Mr. Erskine, were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made. As you have disclaimed any authority to offer explanations for the disavowal, as you have been willing to ascribe the want of such authority to the consideration that other channels had been preferred, and as you have even considered the circumstances under which the arrangement took place to be such as could only lead to a disavowal and therefore as superseding the necessity of any explanation whatever, it is to be regretted that you had not deemed it proper to render precise and explicit that part of your letter which seems to imply, that you had, in your conversations in relation to the affairs of the Chesapeake, following the words of your instructions, held out not only the manner in which the reparation had been accepted, but even the form in which it had been tendered, as warranting his majesty in even retracting the offer of reparation, and that you have elucidated the observations by a reference to the particular expressions, which, at all events put it totally out of his power to confirm an act containing them.

Whatever may have been your intention in this part of our conversation, or whatever may be the import of the passage to which I have just alluded, I have now the honor of signifying to you, that I am authorised to receive in a proper form whatever explicit explanations you may chuse to make, with respect to the grounds of this part of the disavowal; and without enquiring whether your authority be derived from instructions addressed to yourself, or that have devolved on you as the successor of the minister who had declined to execute them.

As you have, at the same time, been pleased to say that his Britannic majesty has authorised you to renew the offer of satisfaction which Mr. Erskine was instructed to make, it was also naturally expected that you would in your letter have stated with precision in what that offer differed from the reparation solemnly tendered by Mr. Erskine, and accepted by the United States, and that you would have shown in what the reparation thus tendered differed from his instructions.—And when I had the honor to intimate that in order to avoid the misconceptions, incident to oral proceedings, it was thought expedient that our further discussions on the present occasion should be in the written form, there was no part of the subject to which that intimation applied with more force than the case of the Chesapeake; none on which it was more desirable to avoid misconceptions, and to obtain a precise knowledge of the propositions which you were authorised to make; not only because I did not really understand the particulars of the offer as distinctly as you seem to have supposed, but also because, on that point, and on that alone, you had expressly stated that you had propositions to make, and that you were authorised to carry them into immediate execution.

On the subject of the orders in council, the President perceives with sentiments of deep regret, that your instructions contemplate, neither an explanation of the refusal of your government to fulfil the arrangement of that branch of the existing differences, nor the substitution of any other plan of adjustment, nor any authority to *conclude* any agreement on that subject; but merely to receive and discuss proposals, that might be made to you on the part of the U. States; and these, it appears, must include a stipulation on the part of the U. States to relinquish the trade with the enemies' colonies, even in branches not hitherto interrupted by British orders for capture, and also a sanction to the enforcing of an act of Congress by the British navy.

Were the way properly opened for formal propositions from this government, a known determination on the part of his Britannic majesty to adhere to such extraordinary pretensions, would preclude the hope of success in such advances, whether regard be had to the conditions themselves, or to the disposition they indicate, in return for the conciliatory temper which has been evinced by the United States.

As to the demand in relation to the colonial trade, it has been the less apprehended, as it is not in itself connected, nor has it ever before been brought into connexion, either with the case of the orders in council, or with that of the Chesapeake. And it was reasonably to be presumed, if the idea of such a condition had in the first instance proceeded from the erroneous belief that it was not objectionable to the U. States, that it would not have been persisted in after that error had been ascertained and acknowledged.

The other demand could still less have been apprehended. Besides the inevitable and incalculable abuses incident to such a licence to foreign cruisers, the stipulation would touch one of those vital principles of sovereignty, which no nation ought to have been expected to impair. For where would be the difference, in principle, between authorising a foreign government to execute and authorising it to make laws for us? Nor ought it to be supposed that the sanctions and precautions of a law of the U. States, in the cases of the prohibited trade in question, would prove inefficacious for its purposes.

Had none of these obstacles presented themselves to the course corresponding with the sentiments and dispositions of the President, I should have felt great pleasure in giving you formal assurances of his readiness to execute the conditional authority with which he is invested, for restoring, in its full extent, as far as it may depend on the U. States, the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and that he would moreover, be disposed to extend the experiment of a friendly negociation to every point of difference, and mutual interest between them, If, indeed, in the event of a successful termination of what relates to the case of the Chesapeake, it be thought that a removal of the difficulties arising from the orders in council might be facilitated by comprehending them in a general negociation, and the operation of the orders can, in the mean time, be suspended, the door might be considered as immediately open to that course of proceeding.

To such a suspension no reasonable objection can be made, if, as you have stated, the orders in council as now modified leave the trade of the United States nearly as great as it would be without the existence of such orders, so long as France and the other powers shall continue their decrees, and inasmuch as a discontinuance of their decrees by those powers confessedly requires an immediate and entire revocation of the orders in council.

That a suspension of the orders with a view to their being brought into a general negociation is more reasonable than a temporary submission to their authority, by the United States, with that view, it is obvious from the reflection that such a submission would necessarily involve a relinquishment of the principle which they have steadily asserted, whereas a discontinuance of the orders in council in the present actual state of things would not be incompatible with the principle on which they were originally founded.

This principle was, as you well know, the necessity of retaliating, through neutrals, injuries received through a violation of their rights by another belligerent. In the actual state of things, and under the actual modification of the orders in council produced by it, it is admitted by you that the orders have no practical effect in abridging the commerce of neutrals, and can of course, have no retaliating effect on the other belligerents.

Although it cannot be allowed to be true that the orders in council are no longer injurious to the commerce of the United States, it is certainly true that they produce no degree of injury to the enemies of Great Britain, that can countenance the retaliating plea alledged in support of them.

What, permit me to ask, is the degree of injury actually accruing to the enemies of Great Britain from her retaliating orders? According to those orders, as now modified, and more especially taking into view, along with them the prohibitory law of this country in relation to France, the essensial difference between their repeal and their existence consists in this—that in the case of their repeal, as pledged by the arrangement of April, the trade of the United States might be carried on directly with the ports of Holland, whilst during their existence, as at present, it is to be carried on through the contiguous and neighbouring ports. To your own calculations, sir, I submit whether the inconsiderable effect of this circuit on the prices in Holland, and in the countries supplied through her, can any longer sustain the plea of inflicting distress on an enemy, or palliate the injuries done to a friend, by a proceeding so contrary to his sentiments of justice, and which subject his regular commerce not only to inconvenient channels, but to all the abuses which may result from the suspicious, real or pretended, of interested cruisers. You cannot but be sensible, that a perseverance under such circumstances, in a system, which cannot longer be explained by its avowed object, would force an explanation by some object not avowed.—What object might be considered as best explaining it is an inquiry into which I do not permit myself to enter, farther than to remark, that in relation to the United States it must be an illegitimate object.

It remains to make a few observations which are due to the just interests of the U. States, and which are invited by yours, relating to the order in council of May last.

You seem to consider that measure as comprising the utmost precaution that was in the power of his Britannic majesty to take, for preventing losses, from his disavowal of the engagement of your predecessor, to citizens of the U. States who had resumed their commercial pursuits on the faith of that act.

Without entering into a full view of the inadequacy of the order in that respect, I take the liberty of pointing out the following instances in which it falls essentially short of its declared intention.

1. The order does not provide for the important case of vessels returning with cargoes from the ports of Holland.

2. The exemption from interruption of vessels bound from the United States to Holland, was restricted by that order to such as should have departed prior to the 20th July, at which date it is not certain that the order, which was not officially communicated until the 31st of that month, had even reached any one point of the U. States. So that some vessels may have sailed between the limitted date and the arrival of the order in the United States, and many from distant ports must have done so after its arrival, but before a knowledge of it had become general; all proceeding on the faith of the arrangement, yet all left by the order exposed to capture and condemnation.

3. The order does not provide for the important case of vessels which had sailed on the like faith for Dutch ports other than those of Holland.

4. It does not include in its provisions the extensive list of vessels going indirectly from the U. States, but directly from foreign ports to those of Holland; nor vessels trading entirely from foreign ports to those of Holland: and in both these instances proceeding on the faith of the arrangement professed to be respected within the defined period.

It is true, in these last instances, the vessels were not to be captured without an attempt, after contrary warning, to proceed to those ports. But I need not remind you that the injuries incident to the delay and the breaking up such voyages, cannot but have been considerable, and will have resulted as manifestly from the disappointed faith in the arrangement as in the cases specially provided for, and consequently with all other losses fairly resulting from the same bona fide confidence in that act, they will fall within the just indemnification for which the principle, assumed in the order, is a formal pledge.

I conclude, sir, with pressing upon your candid attention, that the least which the president could have looked for in consequence of the disavowal of a transaction such as was concluded by your predecessor, and carried faithfully into effect by this government, was an explanation from yours of the disavowal, not through the minister disavowed, but through his successor—an explanation founded on reasons strong and solid in themselves, and presented, neither verbally, nor vaguely, but in form comporting with the occasion, and with the respect due to the character and to the good faith of the disappointed party—that it has been found with much concern, and with not less surprise, that you are charged with no such explanations—that you have apparently wished to bring the subjects, which have been formally and definitively arranged into fresh negociation, as if no such arrangement had taken place; that one of the cases thus slighted, viz. that of the frigate Chesapeake, is a case for which reparation, not denied to be due, had been previously so long withheld, or rather in which the aggression had been spun out, to the present moment, by the continued detention of the mariners, whose seizure, making a part of the original hostility committed against the American frigate, must be regarded in a light analagous to a continued detention of the ship itself;—that in the other case, viz. that of the orders in council, you are authorised to tender no explanations for the disavowal, or to propose any new arrangement, nor to conclude any agreement, but solely to receive and discuss propositions which might be made to you, not concealing at the same time, to be satisfactory they must embrace two conditions, both inadmissible; one altogether irrelevant to the subject, and the other requiring nothing less than a surrender of the inalienable function of the national sovereignty.

Notwithstanding these repulsive considerations, such is the disposition of the President to facilitate a final and comprehensive accommodation between the two nations, that he is ready as I have already had the honor of signifying to you, to favour any mode of bringing about so happy an event that may be found consistent with the honor and essential interests of the U. States.

I have the honor, to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

The Hon. Francis James Jackson, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 22, 1809.

PRESLEY CARR LANE, is unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate of this State, and JAMES ENGLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It will be seen, that Governor Snyder has adopted the Jeffersonian mode of addressing the legislature, by message. It is, no doubt, proper in Simon to tread in the footsteps of the great Jefferson, particularly, as we believe, that it would confoundedly puzzle his excellency to deliver a speech.

There has been no late arrivals in the United States from Europe. By the last accounts we have a confirmation of the peace between France and Austria, and that Bonaparte was marching his legions into Spain.

Gun Boat, No. 65, Lieut. Dexter, commander, has taken and brought into the port of New-Orleans, the French schooner of war La Franchise, Lieut. Chevalier, for a breach of the third section of the non-intercourse law. La Franchise is said to have a cargo of indigo and specie, taken from on board two Spanish schooners.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Giles reported two resolutions, the substance of which are—1st. That the conduct of Mr. Jackson, the British minister, in his negociation with the secretary of state, had been both insolent and affronting; and that in refusing to receive any further communications from him, the executive government has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honor, as well as to the character and interest of the American people.—2d. That the letter signed Francis J. Jackson, headed "Circular,', and dated 13th November, 1809, and published & circulated through the country, is a still more aggravated insult and affront to the American people and their government; that said letter was evidently intended as an appeal to the American people against some of the acts of their government, and intended to raise divisions among the people themselves; that the Congress of the United States do pledge themselves to their country and the world, to stand by and support the executive government in its refusal to receive any further communication from the said Jackson, and to call into action the whole force of the nation, should it be necessary, to repel such insults, and to assert and maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the United States.—Passed to a second reading.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

It has been usual at the annual meeting of the Representives of the people for the Executive to communicate to them *in person* whatever he thought would have a tendency to promote the happiness & the prosperity of their constituents. I have been induced to depart from this custom from a conviction that communications *by message*, are more in concordance with republican principles and institutions—simplicity of manners, sound economy, and equally respectful to the members composing the Legislature.

You assemble, fellow citizens, under circumstances, deeply interesting to our country, which call for all our energies, and all our patriotism, and imperiously demand from the people and the constitued authorities a union of action in support of our common rights. The hostile nations of Europe with unabated fury carry on the contest against each other & against the rights of neutral nations. The communications laid before congress exhibit a gloomy prospect of our foreign relations. They manifest that frank and honorable negociation, and a prompt and perfect compliance with our engagements, have not been met with corresponding dispositions, and reciprocal good faith. The conduct of the government of Great Britain, in refusing to carry into effect a compact predicated upon propositions made by her own Minister Plenipotentiary, is one of those unequivocal evidences of a contemptuous disregard for solemnly and publicly plighted national honor, which could not fail to arouse the resentment of the people of the United States, whose indignation has been greatly and justly heightened by the haughty and indecorous deportment of the present British Minister.

It is much to be regretted that all the measures which the wisdom and anxious patriotism of Congress have devised—all the manifestations which the most prompt and earnest desire to obtain[illegible] ship with the belligerents[illegible] ed the objects contemplated[illegible] tifying to feel assured th[illegible] our government cannot h[illegible] press the nations of Europ[illegible] pect for our national char[illegible] failed to excite in every A[illegible] fixed and determined reso[illegible] the General Government in[illegible] forts to maintain the hono[illegible] and just rights of our count[illegible]

This determination is the[illegible] lied on because it is not only[illegible] correct feeling & the offspri[illegible] but it is also founded on the[illegible] tion that, in all its negociatio[illegible] with foreign powers, the la[illegible] administration of the gener[illegible] have been animated by the p[illegible] governed by the soundest [illegible] with a single eye to Americ[illegible] interests—This spirit, fellow-[illegible] to be generously fostered, for[illegible] price—United at home we ha[illegible] fear from abroad.

From the perfidy and injusti[illegible] nations, we turn with proud s[illegible] contemplate the internal resou[illegible] vincible spirit and increasing [illegible] our own state. Without any d[illegible] treasury presents abundant m[illegible] mote the present and permanen[illegible] the Commonwealth. In the e[illegible] the rich blessings of Independen[illegible] and peace, our population is rapidly multiplying. Houses and barns every where erecting; well planted orchards, highly cultivated fields, and newly cleared lnds are every where presenting incontestble evidence of our increase of wealth, trength and domestic comfort. Bridges are buil[illegible] ing, and turnpike roads are making to facilitate the intercourse between the various and distant parts of our state. I is also cause of much satisfaction to observe, that in proportion to the difficulty of access to and commerce with, foreign nations, is the zeal and exertion to supply our wants by home manufactures. Our mills and furna[illegible] ces are greatly multiplied; new bedsof ore have been discovered, and the industry and enterprize of our citizens are turning them to the most useful purposes. Many new & highly valuable manufactories have been established, and we now make in Pennsylvania, various articles of domestic use, for which, two years since, we were wholly dependent upon foreign nations. We have lately had established in Philadelphia, large Shot manufactories—Floor Cloth manufactories—and a Queen's-ware Pottery upon an extensive scale. These are all in succesful operation, independently of immense quantities of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Leather, and Iron, which are manufactured in our state, and which save to our country the annual export of millions of dollars.—These, fellow citizens, are pleasing subjects on which to dwell; and it is respectfully and very earnestly recommended to the legislature to devise means to increase domestic manufactures, not only because they eminently contribute to national independence and add to our national resources and individual wealth, but also because they are admirably calculated to preserve & perpetuate our republican institutions, by inducing industry and economy; the pillars of a virtuous and peaceable commonwealth. With these considerations, which demand our gratitude to the Supreme Being, it becomes our duty to recollect the general prevalence of health, not only through the country, but in those towns most exposed to malignant diseases.

Proceedings under a law and resolutions of the last General Assembly, make it the duty of the executive to report the final issue of the case of Gideon Olmstead and others against the state of Pennsylvania.—This case, which enjoyed a large portion of the anxious attention of the Legislature last session, and upon which their opinion coincided with that which uniformly has been expressed by all the constituted authorities for thirty years, under all the modifications of our government, and in all the vicissitudes of party: They have all, as often as the question has recurred, solemnly protested against the right of a congressional court of appeal to render null and void the verdict of a jury fairly empannelled & conscientiously acting under a law of the state. The history of this case, involving the rights and property of the state, is fully and faith fully recorded on the journals of the general assembly, it is therefore not thought necessary, in the present communication, to lay before the representatives of the people, more than that portion of information which completes the history to its final issue.

On the 27th February last, the Executive communicated to the legislature, that in consequence of proceedings had in the Supreme Court of the United States, an attachment would be issued against the executrices of the late Mr. Rittenhouse, formerly treasurer of the state, to compel them to pay to Gideon Olmstead and others, the money which they had paid into the state treasury, in o-

bedience to an act passed the 2d April 1803, which act in the name of the Commonwealth guarantees an indemnification from any process issued out of any federal court, in consequence of their obedience to the provisions of that act. In the message, the executive informed the Legislature that he was making arrangements to call out a portion of the militia, that being the only means in his power to carry into effect, the act of the 2d of April 1803. Orders were accordingly transmitted to the Adjutant General, enclosing the appointment of General Bright and his orders, which were laid before the Legislature March 2d 1809. On the 24th of March 1809, the General stationed a guard at the houses of the Executrices. In the same month the marshal of the district was resisted by the Militia & prevented from entering the houses of the executrices. That officer afterwards issued notices calling out a *posse comitatus* to assist him in executing the attachment. Previously to the day, on which the posse were ordered out, to wit, on the 15th day of April, the Marshal eluded the vigilence of the guards and arrested one of the Executrices. A *hab-as corpus*, before the chief justice was taken out in her name by the Attorney General. The chief justice refusing to liberate the body of the said Executrix & ordering her to remain in custody of the Marshal, the Executive ordered the guard to be withdrawn and the money to be paid. General Bright and eight of his men, acting under his orders, were arrested by the Marshal, tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, and after a deeply interesting trial, the jury were at length induced to bring in a special verdict, which the court considering equivalent to a verdict of guilty, the General and men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. They were committed to jail and confined a few days when the President of the United States liberated them and remitted their fine.

The orders issued, and all the documents connected with the case, which are thought necessary to its more perfect elucidation will form the subject of a future communication.

I cannot close this subject without endeavouring to impress your minds deeply and seriously with its importance and the dreadful consequences which may flow from the judges of the United States Courts, exercising powers which set at nought, the acts of our Legislature, the decisions of our State Judges and the solemn verdicts of our juries. If an amendment, providing effectually against this evil, be not made to the Constitution of the United States, it is greatly to be feared that the collision of jurisdiction will be productive of the most alarming consequences :—Already has it been the cause of much oppression to our citizens in the western parts of the state of Pennsylvania and very much impeded the settlement and improvement of that country.

The Militia of our State present a noble phalanx of 100,000 Freemen; animated by the love of Country, they would, in the hour of trial, prove themselves to be inspired by the heroic spirit of their Fathers. Every motive which can nerve the arm of virtue combines to make them invincible. The sovereigns and proprietors of a fertile and widely extended country, in the enjoyment of political, civil, and religious, freedom—the sons of virtuous old age—and the fathers of hopeful offspring—all that interest or invigorate the human heart, unite to make our Militia the pride and bulwark of their country. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, and to humanity, not to neglect any means to enable our Militia to defend and to preserve those sublime deposits which are committed to their care.—To them we must look, to them the enlightened world must look, as the guardians of all those improvements in political science which the new world has put in operaiton and which she values as the most precious gifts to posterity and to mankind.

But their courage and patriotism will be inefficient without the aid of arms and discipline. To the Legislature it is submitted to devise means, to furnish arms and to improve the discipline of our militia. The latter, cannot be done without good officers —To encourage our fellow citizens to accept of commissions, to equip themselves in a soldierly manner, and to act with soldierly pride, it is respectfully suggested whether it would not be sound policy to declare by law, after the example of our sister states, that he who shall faithfully serve the state for a certain number of years as a commissioned Militia Officer, shall in future be exempted from all militia duty, except in case of actual service. Should this suggestion be adopted by the Legislature, it will naturally occur how far it would be proper, under certain modifications, to extend it to members of Uniformed Volunteer Companies, artillery, cavalry and infantry. In conjunction with a provision of this kind, it is believed that the interests of the Militia would be much promoted by prohibiting resignations, except in cases of disability, or other sufficient cause, to be determined by an appointed tribunal. The frequency of resignations, under the present law, tend equally to increase expense and prevent discipline.

The incomplete state of the last return of the arms, public and private, belonging to the militia, has induced an attempt, during the recess of the legislature, to ascertain, more accurately, their number, kind, and condition. It is hoped that a proper attention, on the part of the Brigade Inspectors to the orders of the adjutant general, will enable the executive shortly to communicate information on this subject, so necessary and desirable. The establishment of convenient places of deposit for the arms, which are the property of the commonwealth, the appointment of regimental armories, with an adequate salary, in whose care the arms ought to be, and who should give security for their being kept in complete repair and good order, and delivery when occasion might require.—And the organization of a general department, and some provision to meet expenses to which the funds of some regiments are not adequate, would probably be found beneficial and economical.

In conformity with the direction of a former legislature the Judges of the Supreme court reported to the last legislature a list of the statute laws of England, that are in force in Pennsylvania; they have also stated their opinion as to what part of those statutes ought to be incorporated into our laws—May I not suggest to you the propriety of directing that those statutes be printed, so that having them before you, such selections and alterations might be made, and enacted into laws, as may be deemed salutary and congenial with the habits and manners of the people. This would be (as it would seem) a completion of the object originally intended to be obtained by the legislature.

The code of our laws has now become voluminous; the numerous alterations in many of our laws and supplements to others, have rendered it a matter of extreme labor and difficulty to ascertain precisely what the law is, on any particular subject, even to professional men, much more so to the mass of the people, who are affected by them.—In a government of laws, like ours, it is highly desirable that every man should understand the laws by which he is to be governed; might it not, therefore, be worthy the attention of the legislature, to remedy the evil, and accomplish an object so desirable, by a revision of all our statute laws, & by collecting and bringing into view in one act, all the laws on the same subject?

It is, perhaps, not within the compass of the human mind so to make statute laws, as to supply a remedy to every invasion of right, that must arise from the complicated transactions of an active and enterprising people, yet every effort ought to be made to leave as little as possible to the arbitrary will of any one; might it not therefore be expedient, from time to time, to reduce to statute so much, and such parts, of the common law as experience may have shewn to be salutary and congenial with our republican government. In one of our sister states, I am informed, a person is appointed to take down, and report to the legislature, cases tried and adjudged in the Supreme court; thus, from time to time, materials are furnished which enable the legislature to reduce to statute form, such parts of the common law as is thought salutary, and to reject what is deemed inapplicable to our state of society and the genius of our laws. Uniformity of decision is also desirable in jurisprudence. Our statute laws either from ambiguity, or from other causes have been differently construed by different judges: hence what is considered the law, in one circuit, is not so considered in another, this evil might be remedied, by either amending the law, where it is of doubtful construction, or by sanctioning that construction which appears to be the most just and equitable.

It is matter for mutual congratulation that in the judiciary department of the government there is less complaint than there has been for many previous years. The system of arbitration appears to meet the approbation of a very large majority of the people. The magnitude and novelty put it, in a peculiar manner, under the care of the legislature. The law of the last session establishing compulsory arbitration has been extensively acted upon, and has proved as extensively salutary. (Permit me in proof of this position to state, that out of 130 reports made under that law, and delivered into the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster county, there have not been more than 10 appeals.) The legislature bringing with them the experience of every part of the commonwealth, and public opinion, must be aware of the defects in the law and will cheerfully and speedily apply the remedies. There is one suggestion applicable to all our laws on arbitration which deserves consideration, as it is by many thought necessary to perpetuate the system and establish justice, by enacting, that the award of arbitrators, shall, on appeal, be equal in effect, and as much alien upon the real estate of the party against whom it shall be given as the verdict of a jury in similar circumstances.

The criminal code of Pennsylvania, justly celebrated for its mildness and efficiency, yet authorizes the punishment of death. The happy effects which are acknowledged to have resulted from the abolition of public and shameful punishments would warrant an experiment to ascertain, how far the abolition of the punishment of death would be attended with like beneficial consequences to society. The habits, manners, and religious opinions of a very respectable number of our citizens, make them recoil from being in any way instrumental, in bringing to the bar of justice—testyfying against—or convicting—a fellow being, when they know that the consequence of that conviction is to be, the death of the offender. These considerations multiply very much the chances of escaping after the perpetration of the most cold-blooded, malicious, and unprovoked murder, and act therefore, rather as incentives to provoke, than as curbs to restrain, the most ferocious passions of the human heart: whether the substitution of imprisonment during life, or any other punishment, would be productive of less evil to society than the punishment of death, is a question meriting the attention of humane and enlightened legislators. Though on the one hand both opinion and feeling prompt a hope for an amelioration of our penal code, so far as respects the punishment of death, (for of all duties which it becomes the executive to perform, I can, from experience, say that of announcing to a fellow being, the day—the hour—on which he shall cease to exist, is the most painful and distressing,) yet, on the other hand, I conceive it my duty to suggest the necessity of revising the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, and strengthening the arm of the magistracy.—The seat of the government has of late years, repeatedly exhibited, at public races, scenes of dissipation, idleness, disorder, and almost every species of vice; highly dishonorable and radically destructive to the morals of the citizens.—Your wisdom will provide an appropriate remedy.

Moral virtue consists in a knowledge of duty, and a conformity of will and action to that knowledge. Political virtue, in a republic, bottomed on moral rectitude, consists in a love of the republic, and esteem for its institutions; hence the immense importance of a system of education. Can a man be moral or politically virtuous, who is ignorant of the value of the first, and understands not the principles of, nor knows the duties which the latter enjoins? To establish therefore, a system of education, calculated to diffuse general instruction, is, at once, of primary importance, in both a moral and political point of view, affording the strongest bulwarks against the subversion of good morals, and sound political principles. The importance of education is still more enhanced by the consideration, that in a republican, or representative government, every citizen may be called upon to assist in the enaction of, or execution of the laws of his country; and will hence, necessarily, engage your attention.

Such has been the press of business in the land-offices during the recess of the legislature, that, notwithstanding the most indefatigable attention, and exertions of the officers, even that portion of the business preparatory to making out the patents, could scarcely be transacted, and not without unavoidable inconvenience to the applicants; much of the business which was commenced before the first day of September, remains yet in an unfinished state: Many were ignorant of the law, and therefore could not comply with its provisions—some who applied, were prevented from embracing its advantages for want of vouchers which ought to have been filed in the office of the surveyor-general. For these reasons, and because, if all had applied, whose interest it was to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, experience convinces, that two-thirds, perhaps more of them, must have been disappointed, I would submit to the legislature, the propriety of a further extension of the time of patenting lands, for the benefit of, as well, those who had the disposition to comply with its requisitions, but were prevented by any of the causes aforesaid, as of those who may have the disposition to patent their land in a reasonable time. A provision also, authorising the receipt by the state treasurer of the principal and interest due by mortgagers at any time after the execution of the mortgage, when a tender may be made, would prove beneficial to the state, and very agreeable to many who were compelled to have recourse to the disagreeable expedient of mortgaging their lands to the state.

Permit me to bring to your notice one other subject. The charter of the Pennsylvania bank will expire in about three years. As the state has a large interest in that institution, it cannot be deemed premature for the legislature to turn their attention thereto. It is also of importance to the private stockholders to know, some time previously to the expiration of the charter, the intention of the legislature on that subject.

In discharge of duties enjoined on the executive, there has been vested, under the act of the 4th of April, 1805, and March 1st, 1806, a sum of thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars, in stock of the Philadelphia bank, at par, which fills the subscription to which the state was entitled in that institution. Under the act of the 4th March, 1807, stock of various descriptions was purchased, to the amount of forty-six thousand seven hundred and nine dollars and seventy-one cents, and, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act for the improvement of the state," I have subscribed for six hundred shares of the stock of the Centre turnpike company, that being the proportioned sum, to the extent of the road finished and licenced.

The department of accounts will exhibit to you a detailed statement of our finances, from which you will perceive that they are more than adequate to the expences of the current year. The act for encouraging the patenting of lands, has brought into the treasury two hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and five dollars and ninety-two cents, since the 11th day of May last. A large sum is yet to be derived from that source; but, as that must annually diminish, it might be prudent to vest in productive funds, the surplus that remains after the appropriations to meet the expences of the current year, and for necessary improvements, are made. By prudence and economy, not inconsistent with a liberal policy, a permanent annual revenue may be ensured, adequate to all the ordinary expences of government, and every needful internal improvement, without imposing any taxes on the people for those purposes.

In the execution of the various and important trusts committed to the legislature, I promise a faithful co-operation in all measures promotive of the public good.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, December 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken and Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their Store in Market Street, a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salt* by the barrel or less quantity.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger, a dun coloured Mare, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, shod all round. trots, and a sorrel mare Colt, with a blaze in its face, belonging to said mare. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, December 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

HOPKINS AND EARL, Philadelphia,

Are preparing to print,

DISCOURSES

ON THE

DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

By N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Lecturer in Medicine, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in one vol. 8vo. and will treat both of the acute and chronic diseases of children.

2. It will be printed on a fine paper, and with a new and distinct type.

3. It will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents in boards.

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NOW IN THE PRESS,

LONDON DISSECTOR;

OR

SYSTEM OF DISSECTION,

practiced in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis; explained by the clearest rules, for the use of students, comprising a description of the human body, as they appear on dissection; with directions for their demonstration. To this American edition, will be added, the Ruyschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the human body, illustrated with a representation of the Quicksilver Tray and its appendages.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be handsomely printed and delivered to subscribers at one dollar twenty-five cents, neatly bound. To non-subscribers the price will be one dollar fifty cent. The London edition sells for one dollar thirty-seven and an half cents.

Any person desirous of becoming subscribers to the above medical works, will please to send their names to JOSEPH PARKER, Bookseller in Pittsburgh. *Dec.* 14, 1809.

Just Published and for Sale, by

JOSEPH PARKER,

BOOKSELLER, *in PITTSBURGH,*

A SERMON, called

"The Star in the East."

This Sermon, after rapidly passing several editions in England, has already, within a few months in this country, reached the ninth edition. It presents to the Christian reader a new and extraordinary view of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in the eastern parts of the world, and has therefore become very celebrated in Europe and America.—*Price 25 cents.*

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Reflection upon the Administration of Justice [illegible] *Price 37 1-2 cents.*

—

Essay on the Climate of the United States.—*Price 31 1-4 cents.*

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JOSEPH PARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of Religious, Classical and English School Books, amongst which are Scott's Bible, an improved version of the New Testament, the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Charles Buck, in 3 vols. and Simpson's Plea. Also, *Stationary*, as ledgers, blank and ruled books of all sizes, pewter inkstands, sand boxes, slates and pencils, &c. &c. *Dec.* 4, 1809.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The

Assembly's Missionary Magazine,

OR

Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

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JOSEPH PARKER,

INFORMS the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN,
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, } *Admrs.*

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE *of the Subscriber,*

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy
	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

LAST NOTICE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND PATRONS OF

"*THE COMMONWEALTH.*"

THE subscriber having disposed of the Printing Office and Establishment of "The Commonwealth" to *Mr. Benjamin Brown*, one of the editors of the "Washington Reporter," he requests all persons indebted to him for subscriptions, advertisements, handbills, or other printing, to come forward with as little delay as possible, and discharge their respective accounts. A punctual attention to this notice will much oblige

E. PENTLAND.

Dec. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE,

Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

[illegible] of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of George Crawford, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws, it is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that there shall be made a publication in one of the Pittsburgh newspapers.

In testimony of the aforegoing rule I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Washington, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1809.

ALEX. MURDOCK, *Proth'y.*

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, a *Mare*, between a brown and a black, 13 or 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, no shoes on her hind feet.—Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MAY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 2, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 50 acres, situate in Columbiana county, St. Clair township, state of Ohio. It is on the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining land of Jeremiah Barker, whereon is a grist mill; the land is well situate for business of any kind, particularly that of a tanner. There is on the land a good sugar camp, and 150 bearing apple trees grafted, and ten acres improved; the proprietor also offers for sale, a Barkmill and Tan-vats. The who will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, leather, or deerskins in the hair. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. *GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.*

November 30, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran, Chopped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Algeo and Stevenson,

being dissolved, all having demands against the firm are desired to present them to Thomas Algeo for settlement, and all indebted are desired to make payment to Thomas Algeo, alone. All who neglect this notice, may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

THOMAS ALGEO,
JAMES STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, November 1809.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of James Patterson, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws: It is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that notice of this application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last of which shall be at least ten days previous to the day of hearing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Washington, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1809

ALEXANDER MURDOCK, *Proth'y.*

The creditors of James Patterson are hereby notified, that agreeably to the above order of Court, he will apply for his discharge, under the laws of this commonwealth, in behalf of insolvent debtors, on the first day of next term, at which time they may attend.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips, Esquire, of St. Clair township.

ENOCH WRIGHT,
WM. WILKINS, } *Extrs.*

December 5, 1809.

Just received and for sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore,*

A supply of

SCHOOL BIBLES, with and without psalms Testaments
Webster's Spelling Books
Watts Psalms and Hymns
Letters to married women on nursing and the management, and diseases of children. By Smith and Vaughan
The Young Man's best Companion
Hervey's Meditations
Sheridan's Dictionary Improved by Jones
Travels of True Godliness.

And the following Chap Books or Histories for Children:—

Little Dick	Franklin's Life
Russel's Seven Sermons	Fairy Tales
Academy of Compliments	The Prompter
Arabian Nights	Narrative Pieces
Book of Knowledge	Twelve Ceasars
Destruction of Troy	Father's Legacy to his daughters
Irish Rogues	Little Jack
Gulliver	History of the Bible
Jane Shore	Margery Two Shoes
Funny Companion	Master and Misses delight
Letter Writer	Evening Tales.
Catechism of Nature	

December 5, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6*th Dec.* 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership for the purpose of erecting a FURNACE under the firm of Bassenheim Furnace, near the Town of Zelienople, and the seat of Dettmar Basse Muller, at the Connequenesing creek, Butler county, being provided with a rich mine of Iron Ore, take this method of informing their friends and the public thereof, and that the commercial transactions connected with the above business will be transacted under the firm of *Basse and Brockelman.*

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER,
WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN.

Bassenheim, October 1809.

P. S. Dettmar Basse Muller, the proprietor of the Town of Zelienople, gives notice, that a mason, brickmaker shoemaker, tanner, and cooper, would find constant employment by settling in Zelienople.

PROPOSALS

HAVE been issued by Messrs. William Hamilton, Editor of the Lancaster Journal, and Hugh Hamilton, Editor of the Times, for publishing a correct and faithful report of *The Debates of both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania* at the ensuing session.

The Editors pledge themselves to their friends and the public that the work shall be conducted with the strictest IMPARTIALITY.

The whole will contain about 300 pages—The price to subscribers to "*The Lancaster Journal*" or to "*The Times,*" one dollar: To all other persons one dollar twenty-five cents; in every case the money to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Bar of the PITTSBURGH HOTEL, sign of the Globe, Market Street.

Pittsburgh Nov. 30, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

The *Dwelling House* and *Garden*, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Butler. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers for Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.